



Musk's Suicide Mission: Send 100 People to Mars

Elon Musk is the consummate modern Technocrat and whose grandfather was head of the Technocracy, Inc. movement in the 1930s and 40s. He is also a member of the elite outer space cult looking to colonize Mars. □ TN Editor

Elon Musk is a Cancer.

If he'd been born a week earlier, on June 21st instead of June 28th, he'd be a Gemini. And that would make much, much more sense. Because, while he isn't very crabby (Cancers are crabs, and that's the extent of my astrology knowledge), he certainly is a two-spirited human.

Musk plans on sending as many as 100 people - we're not sure of the exact number, but his all-new 'Starship' seats that many - to Mars by 2024. This plan is ambitious and, in many ways, necessary. According to Musk it's *imperative* we do everything in our power to preserve "consciousness," which he fears could be unique to humans.

What if we're all alone in the universe and an asteroid destroys Earth? The loss of consciousness would be the greatest loss in the history of,

well, everything. Musk's Starship, according to him, will take humans first to the edges of Earth's orbit, then to the Moon, and finally to Mars and beyond. He hopes that we'll colonize new planets, effectively making us resilient against the single point of failure that is our mono-planetary residency. In other words, Musk wants to get people living on backup planets as quickly as possible.

This all sounds great, but getting humans to Mars isn't just a matter of building a big spaceship that goes really fast. It's not *just* rocket science. Assuming that psychological complications don't make the entire endeavor a literal nightmare for those involved, there's also the currently unsolved problem of how human exposure to space radiation over extended periods [is probably lethal](#).

Astrobiologist Samantha Rolfe from the University of Hertfordshire today published [an article](#) on The Conversation explaining how, in her view, Musk's endeavor to put people on Mars could have catastrophic results. Not only does she point out that humans could introduce microbiology to the red planet that might kill any living organisms out there - imagine, as NASA is [reportedly close](#) to announcing it's found life on Mars, we up and murder it post-haste - but it's likely to be too dangerous for humans on such a short time frame.

Rolfe writes:

Deep space is not without its dangers, but at least working in low Earth orbit, on the moon and the International Space Station, the Earth's magnetic field offers some protection from harmful space radiation.

Mars doesn't have its own magnetic field and its atmosphere provides little shelter from cosmic radiation. Astronauts would also be exposed to deep space radiation for the minimum six-month journey between planets.

Though plenty of work is being conducted, radiation protection technology is a long way behind other aspects of rocketry. I'm not sure that it is fair or ethical to expect astronauts to be exposed to dangerous levels of radiation that could leave them with

considerable health problems - or worse, imminent death.

On the one hand, Musk is the hero who wants to save the very thing that makes us human - our consciousness. He's willing to sacrifice his time (though, we're certain he won't be making the maiden voyage to Mars himself) and massive brainpower to see us to Mars as quickly as his coffers and sketchbooks can get us there.

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